



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1916-1917.

SINCE the publication of the last Annual Report the Council have held 14 Meetings.

The following Committees appointed by the Council have met and reported from time to time on the matters referred to them :—

Board of Architectural Education.
Competitions Committee.
Fellowship Drawings Committee.
Finance and House Committee.
Royal Gold Medal Committee.
Town Planning Committee.
Selection and General Purposes Committee.

Conditions of Contract Revision Committee.
Timber Specification Committee.
Architects' War Committee and Sub-Committees.
Charing Cross Bridge Committee.
Specialists Committee.
Memorial Service Committee.
Informal Conferences Committee.

Particulars of the work of some of these Committees are embodied in this Report under various headings.

Obituary. The losses by death have been as follows :—

FELLOWS.

Badenoch : Henry Greig.
Blanc : Hippolyte Jean.
Briggs : Robert Alexander.
Cratney : Edward.

Greenop : Edward.
Hine : George Thomas.
Robson : Edward Robert.
Spiers : Richard Phené.

Thomas : Ernest Montague.
Thornton : Edward.
Willmott : Ernest.
Wood : Joseph Foster.

Bird : David.
Green : Theodore Knolles.

Hancock : Charles Rennels.
Henry : Robert.

King : Charles Robert Baker.
Richards : Harold Beckwith.

Adlersparre : Christopher de.
Blair : William Wallace.
Bell : Charles William.
Benton : James Edwin.

Bryden : Andrew Francis Stewart.
Edwards : John Powell.
Hewitt : Thomas Francis.

Higginbottom : Gilbert.
Hodder : Richard Nicholl.
Lawrence : Edwin Cecil.

Appleton : Colonel Edward.
Burwell : Frederick William.

Hebb : John.
Leiper : William.
Nevill : Ralph.

Payne : Alexander.
Trubshaw : Charles.

Burgess : James.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES.
Dunn : Archibald.

Linton : Sir James Dromgoole, P.R.I.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.
De Vogüé : Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis.

De Stuers : Chevalier Victor Eugène Louis.

In addition to the above the Council have to record the loss of 4 Fellows, 25 Associates, 2 Licentiates, 11 Students, 1 Hon. Fellow, and 1 Hon. Associate, who have fallen in the War. Particulars of these are given on a later page of this Report.

Membership. The following table shows the present subscribing membership of the Royal Institute compared with corresponding periods in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 :—

	Fellows.	Associates.	Hon. Associates.	Total.
1913	847	1,630	54	2,531
1914	852	1,695	56	2,603
1915	857	1,713	54	2,624
1916	852	1,679	52	2,583
1917	842	1,656	48	2,546

During the official year since the last Annual General Meeting 19 Fellows and 23 Associates have been elected, as against 33 Fellows and 44 Associates the previous year.

Licentiates. There are now 1,890 Licentiates on the roll as against 1,919 last year. Since the publication of the last Annual Report 11 Licentiates have passed the Examination qualifying for election to the Fellowship, and 9 of these have been duly elected as Fellows.

The Examinations. Under the new Regulations the Preliminary Examination qualifying for registration as Probationer has ceased to be held, and candidates for Probationership are required to furnish to the Council satisfactory evidence of their attainments before being passed for registration. From November 1915, when the last Preliminary Examination was held, until March 1917, fifty candidates have satisfied the requirements and have been registered as Probationers.

The large majority of Probationers and Students of the Institute being on military service, it was decided to hold the Intermediate and Final Examinations once only during the official year—viz., in June—and the autumn examinations were dropped. The following table, giving the results of the Examinations, shows that 17 Students only have been added to the Register during the year, and that 13 candidates have passed the Examination qualifying for Associateship :—

	Admitted.	Exempted.	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION . . .	18	14	4	3	1
FINAL AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS . . .	20	--	20	13	7

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education it has been decided to hold the Final and Special Examinations in India provided satisfactory arrangements can be made. The first Examination would be held in Bombay.

The Statutory Examination qualifying for candidature as District Surveyor in London, or as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, was held in October, and resulted in the passing of two out of the three candidates who presented themselves for examination.

The Council tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Honorary Examiners for their arduous labours in connection with the Examinations.

Appointments. Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have appointed the following members to act as representatives of the Royal Institute on the various bodies indicated:—

Mr. H. D. Scarles-Wood	Imperial Institute (Colonial Timbers); Cabinet Committee on Afforestation (timbers suitable for building purposes).
Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton	
Mr. Digby L. Solomon	
Mr. Arthur Keen—Proposed Civil Reserve of Engineer Officers.	
Mr. Gillbee Scott	Special Commission on the Fire Resistance of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete.
Mr. Herbert Shepherd	
Professor Adshead	Teachers' Registration Council (Examinations of Universities and Professional Bodies).
Mr. H. V. Lanchester	
Mr. H. V. Lanchester	University of London (Architectural Education Committee).
Mr. Paul Waterhouse	
Sir John Burnet, R.S.A., LL.D.—Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies (Deputation to Lord Crewe).	
Mr. E. Guy Dawber—Professional Classes War Relief Council.	
Professor Adshead	National Conference on Housing after the War.
Mr. H. V. Lanchester	
Mr. H. D. Scarles-Wood—Board of Scientific Societies.	
Mr. Hastwell Grayson—Elmes Testimonial Fund, Liverpool.	
Mr. W. R. Davidge—Garden Cities and Town Planning Association (Housing of Workers at New London Docks).	
Professor Adshead—University College of S. Wales (Sub-Committee <i>re</i> proposed Chair of Town Planning and Architecture).	

During the course of the year the President has appointed the following members to act as Arbitrators in connection with building disputes :—

Mr. W. H. Atkin-Berry.	Mr. J. Alfred Gotch.	Mr. Alan E. Munby.	Mr. W. Gillbee Scott.
Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton.	Mr. Edward Greenop.	Mr. Godfrey Pinkerton.	Mr. Herbert Shepherd.
Mr. Alfred W. S. Cross.	Mr. W. A. Harvey.	Mr. Herbert A. Satchell.	Mr. John W. Simpson.
Mr. John B. Gass.			

Grants. Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following grants :—

Architectural Association	£100 0 0	London Society (towards expenses of
Architects' Benevolent Society	100 0 0	Charing Cross Bridge Bill Petition) £10 10 0
A. A. Active Service Committee	21 0 0	British School at Rome 3 3 0

In addition to the grant to the Architectural Association, the Council have been enabled to obtain for that body a further sum of £200 from the Jarvis Trustees.

Royal Gold Medal. The Royal Gold Medal was awarded to Sir R. Rowand Anderson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. [F.J.]. Sir Robert was, unfortunately, not well enough to be present in person at the Presentation Meeting, and the Medal was received on his behalf by Sir Robert Inches, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. It has been decided to award the Medal this year to the distinguished French architect, M. Henri Paul Nénot, Membre de l'Institut, architect of the New Sorbonne, Paris [Hon. Corr. M.], in recognition of the merit of his executed work. His Majesty has graciously signified his approval of the award, and the presentation will be made to M. Nénot at the General Meeting on the 25th June.

The War. The work of the Royal Institute continues to be seriously affected by the war. The programme of Sessional Papers remains suspended, only business of a routine and uncontroversial nature has been transacted at the General Meetings, and the Prize Competitions for the year have again been postponed.

Members who have joined the Forces since the outbreak of War now number 72 Fellows, 513 Associates, 312 Licentiates, and 293 Students. Since the last Annual Report the following have fallen :—

FELLOWS.			
CORBETT : ALFRED EDWARD	Capt., Border Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
FLETCHER : HERBERT PHILLIPS, D.S.O., <i>Croix de Guerre</i>	Major, R.F.C. . . . .	. . . . .	Accidentally killed on service.
FRANCE : ARTHUR ALDERSON	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
LIVESAY : GEORGE AUGUSTUS BLIGH	Lieut., South Wales Borderers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
ASSOCIATES.			
AITKEN : ANDREW DANSKINE	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
BAUSOR : THOMAS PAUL	2nd Lieut., Shropshire Light Infantry . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
BENNETT : JAMES	Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
BRAITHWAITE : JAMES ELLIS	Private, West Yorks Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Died of wounds.
BULL : JOSEPH WILLIAM	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Died of wounds.
CUBEY : JOSEPH BERKELEY	Capt., Northumberland Fusiliers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
DURRANT : ARTHUR MICHAEL	Capt., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
GRIFFIN : DOUGLAS MORLEY	2nd Lieut., King's Liverpool Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Died of wounds.
GRISSELL : FRANCIS	Lieut., Coldstream Guards. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
GROUND : JOHN KINGSTON	2nd Lieut., Royal West Kent Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
HADWEN : NOËL WAUGH	Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
HONAN : MATTHEW	Capt., South Lancs. Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
LOVELL : CHARLES ERNEST	Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
MACKENZIE : GILBERT MARSHALL	Capt., Seaforth Highlanders . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
PAPWORTH : ALFRED WYATT	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
PETCH : ERNEST SCOTT	Private, Royal Scots Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
PHILP : RICHARD MANNING HAIG	Capt., Royal Field Artillery . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
PILLING : PERCY CUNLIFFE	Capt., Loyal North Lancs. Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Died of wounds.
PYWELL : WILLIAM JACKSON	Private, Hon. Artillery Company . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
RUSHWORTH : TOM SADLER	Capt., City of London Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
STONEHOUSE : CHARLES	Lieut., East Lancs. Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
STUBBS : EDWARD WOODHOUSE	Lee.-Cpl. Royal Army Medical Corps . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
STURGEON : ROBERT VICTOR	Corpl., Manchester Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
TAYLOR : JOSEPH HENRY	Lee.-Corpl. Royal Army Medical Corps . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
WEBB : PHILIP EDWARD	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
WINCH : ARTHUR	Corpl., West Yorks Regt. . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.
LICENTIATES.			
ABERCROMBIE : BALFOUR	Private, Black Watch . . . . .	. . . . .	Died of wounds.
CAUDWELL : ARTHUR CYRIL	Private, Queen's Westminster Rifles . . . . .	. . . . .	Killed in action.



STUDENTS.		
BAGSHAWE : ARTHUR SAMUEL	Trooper, West Kent Yeomanry	Killed in action.
FORD : LAWTON STEPHEN	Lieut., Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Killed in action.
GORDON : DONALD JERVIS	2nd Lieut., Border Regt.	Killed in action.
HILLYER : WILLIAM HAROLD	Capt., Royal Engineers	Killed in action.
HORSNELL : ALICK GEORGE	2nd Lieut., Suffolk Regt.	Killed in action.
JENKINS : WILLIAM M.	Lieut., Welsh Pioneer Batt.	Killed in action.
PATERSON : HENRY FRANKLIN	Private, Hon. Artillery Company	Killed in action.
SHAPLEY : ALFRED EDWIN	Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers	Killed in action.
STOTT : ALFRED EDGAR	King's Liverpool Regt.	Died of wounds.
WESTWOOD : WALTER R.	2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery	Died of wounds.
WOODLEY : STANLEY W.	2nd Lieut., Royal Flying Corps	Killed in action.
HONORARY FELLOW.		
KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM : FIELD-MARSHAL EARL		Drowned on service.
HONORARY ASSOCIATE.		
DONALDSON : Sir HAY FREDERICK		Drowned on service.

Altogether, the Institute has lost in the War 1 Hon. Fellow, 1 Hon. Associate, 4 Fellows, 38 Associates, 9 Licentiates, and 28 Students.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Secretary and the Chief Clerk have been called up for the Army. The Council are extending to them the consideration that has been accorded to other members of the staff, and are supplementing their military pay in order that they may suffer no diminution of income whilst on service.

In a letter to Mr. Lloyd George when War Minister the President drew attention to the fact that many highly-trained young architects were being wasted in the ranks of ordinary line regiments, and suggested that they should be appointed to Cadet Corps with a view to being granted commissions in the Royal Engineers. Numerous architects have since obtained commissions in this way.

As a result of a personal protest to the War Office against the claims of architects being ignored for such appointments as supervisors of buildings for Army purposes in France, the President was asked to nominate five architects for such posts. This was done, and it is understood that their work has been highly satisfactory. The President is endeavouring, in conjunction with the Surveyors' Institution, to get substantive rank for professional men employed in this and similar work, and the War Office has the matter under consideration.

Application having been made to the Institute by the War Office for men able to speak French to arrange for billeting in connection with the British Forces in France, the requirement was made known, and architects found capable of filling the position were appointed.

The President has been in communication with the War Office with the object of securing for architects appointments in connection with billeting troops in England, and it is understood that architects qualified for this kind of work will be appointed as occasions offer.

In connection with the Order in Council made last July imposing restrictions upon private building, the President has accepted an honorary position at the Ministry of Munitions for the purpose of carrying out a system of inspection to ensure that buildings in course of erection are not stopped without regard for their protection and security. The staff of inspectors is composed of architects accustomed to deal with buildings of every kind, and care is taken to administer the Order with scrupulous fairness.

Endeavour has been made by the President to secure the appointment of architects as inspectors of labour at munition factories in course of erection. He has also been instrumental in securing for owners of Controlled Establishment Canteens the right of employing their own architects for the preparation of plans.

The Institute has supported during the year the various organisations which it was instrumental in promoting, and on which it is represented, with the object of assisting architects whose practices have come to a standstill in consequence of the war. This has been effected either by finding them positions in Government and other offices, or by granting them

War Employment for Architects.

financial aid. The hospitality of the Institute Galleries has been afforded to the Civic Survey of Greater London, where work has been in progress since the beginning of the scheme, now nearly two years ago. This has provided employment for 80 architects, and for 60 of these better positions have been found in Government Departments and elsewhere. The Civic Surveys of South Lancashire and South Yorkshire have also fulfilled the same purpose as that of London, and have found employment for some 35 architects. Acting in conjunction with the Architects' War Committee and its Sub-Committee, the Professional Employment Committee, a large number of other positions have been found for architects with private firms as well as in the following Government Departments : The Board of Trade, Board of Inland Revenue, Inland Revenue Land Valuation Department, Office of Works, Ministry of Munitions (Enfield Lock Powder Factory, Department of Explosives, Central Clearing House, Trench Warfare Supply Department, etc.), Admiralty (London and Sheerness), Aeronautics, War Office (Woolwich Arsenal, C.R.E. Office, Aldershot, etc.), Central Control (Liquor Traffic) Board. The expense of carrying out the work of the various Committees has been largely borne by the Institute. A brief account of the activities of the War Committee since its inception in August 1914 will be found in the Committee's Report to the Council printed on a subsequent page.

Representations have been made to the Reconstruction Committee as to the desirability of passing plans for asylums and other buildings during the present period of slackness in architectural work in order that the plans may be prepared at once in readiness for use at the restoration of peace. The Reconstruction Committee are in communication with the Board of Control on the subject, and favourable consideration is anticipated.

Architects and National Service. A deputation arranged by the R.I.B.A. and the Architects' War Committee, and consisting of representatives of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies, the Architectural Association, the Society of Architects, and unattached architects, waited upon Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, to urge in connection with the National Service scheme the utilisation of architects by the State for the special services for which their training has fitted them. The deputation was very sympathetically received, and Mr. Chamberlain approved a proposal put before him that the profession should appoint a committee to confer with him from time to time and suggest the kind of work that architects were qualified to undertake. An Advisory Council representative of the whole profession was at once formed, and an appeal has been published urging architects to sign the National Service form and send it to the R.I.B.A. or to the Allied Society of their district, in order that the forms may be all sent in together as a united offer from the whole profession. The Advisory Council has also in preparation a list of the services in which architects are likely to be useful, which is to be sent to Mr. Chamberlain with a suggestion that his Department should indicate the nature of the vacancies it is desired to fill.

Informal Conferences. The Council, adopting a suggestion made by Professor Lethaby at the Opening Meeting of the Session, organised a series of informal conferences at the Institute on matters not only of architectural, but of general public interest. Six meetings have been held, and two more are arranged for. The subjects discussed include "Architecture and Civilisation" (24th January and 18th April), "Education of the Architect" (7th and 21st February, and a further meeting to be held on 2nd May), "The Control of Street Architecture" (7th March), and "New Materials and Methods as influencing Design" (21st March). Another conference will be held on the 16th May, when the subject of "Co-operation in Design" will be considered. Valuable and very comprehensive contributions have been made to the discussions, and will be published in the JOURNAL as space permits. The conferences have served a most useful purpose, and it is intended that they shall bear fruit. The views expressed will be duly considered by the Committees dealing with the subjects discussed, and good practical results may be anticipated when conditions again become normal.

Conditions of Contract Revision. The Conditions of Contract Revision Committee, who have held 38 meetings, have had under review a large number of documents and legal decisions relating to the subject referred to them, and considerable progress has been made with the work of revision. The Committee hope shortly to be in a position to present a report to the Council.

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Industrial and Scientific Research. The Privy Council Committee for Industrial and Scientific Research having invited the Institute to send representatives to meet Sir Wm. McCormick and other members of the Government Committee, a Sub-Committee of the Science Standing Committee met the Government Committee, and suggested a number of subjects suitable for research in connection with building materials. The scope of the Institute representatives' relations with the Government Committee has since been largely extended and promises to have substantial results, as will be seen from the Report dealing with this matter on a subsequent page. The Sub-Committee, with other members added, have now been given the powers of a full Committee to act as they deem expedient in their negotiations with the Government Committee.

Science Teaching. The Council have given their support to a Memorandum drawn up by the British Science Guild for presentation to the Government, urging that the State should take immediate measures to promote the more general and effective teaching of Science in Public Schools and other Secondary Schools in preparation for more advanced teaching in the Universities and Technical Colleges, and to co-ordinate the work of the science laboratories of such institutions with the activities of progressive industry and commerce.

Timber for Building Purposes. The Cabinet Committee on Afforestation invited the Institute to give evidence as to the best kinds of trees to plant to produce suitable timber for building purposes. Messrs. Searles-Wood, Vernon Crompton, and Digby Solomon were appointed for the purpose, and at the Cabinet Committee's request have drawn up and submitted to them a report upon the subject.

Amendment of the London Building Acts. The Art Standing Committee having submitted to the Council in June 1915 a report containing various suggestions for the amendment of the London Building Acts, the Council referred the Report to the Practice and Science Standing Committees for their comments, and on the recommendation of the former a Special Committee has now been appointed to deal with the whole question in order to be ready to meet any proposals that the London County Council may bring forward when further amendment of the Acts is under consideration.

Australian Parliament House Competition. The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia having decided upon the resuscitation of the Competition for the Federal Parliament House at Canberra, which had been postponed at the outbreak of war, the Council, on the appeal of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, and supported by the principal French architectural societies, strongly protested to the Commonwealth Government against the competition being proceeded with at the present time, pointing out that all the architects of Great Britain and the Allied nations who were of military age, and large numbers also of the architects of the Overseas Dominions, were serving with the Forces and unable to compete—hence the competition would be practically confined to neutral countries, and would be in no sense international as originally intended. The Commonwealth Government declined at first to postpone the competition, but a further remonstrance was made by the Council through the High Commissioner in London, and eventually a cablegram was received stating that it had been indefinitely postponed.

Ottawa Government Buildings Competition. A complaint reached the Institute that in the competition for the New Departmental Courts Buildings at Ottawa the Dominion Government were not fulfilling the obligations to competitors as set out in the General Conditions for Competition Designs, the terms of which had been considered and approved by the Institute. The Council in consultation with the Competitions Committee addressed a letter of protest to the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa. The Minister, in reply, made concessions which the Council consider will afford a satisfactory temporary settlement, and it is hoped that other proposals made by the Council in the interests of fairness to the competitors will be adopted by the Dominion Government and be carried into effect when the final stages of the competition are proceeded with after the war.

Charing Cross Bridge. In the Session of 1916, the Institute, in conjunction with the London Society, successfully petitioned Parliament against the South-Eastern Railway Company's Bill, the passing of which would have the effect of retaining the unsightly railway bridge at Charing Cross and of deferring

indefinitely the proposal for the much-needed road-bridge across the river at this point. The Bill is again before the present Session of Parliament, and the Institute and the London Society have again petitioned against it. The Bill, however, has passed the second reading and has been referred to a Committee of the House of Commons. It is intended to keep the Joint Committee of the Institute and the London Society in being with a view to their keeping in touch with the subject and taking such action as may be deemed expedient in case of further developments.

**War
Economies.** Owing to the depleted staff, the increased printing charges, and the shortage and great advance in the price of paper, the Council have been compelled to stop the fortnightly issues and to bring out the JOURNAL monthly. As a further measure of economy the KALENDAR has been suspended, its place being taken by a small pamphlet giving the fixtures of the session, lists of new members, changes of address, etc.

Finance. During the period under review, the loss of income through the remission of subscriptions of members serving with the Forces has amounted to nearly £1,100. By the exercise of the strictest economy, however, substantial saving has been effected in various items of expenditure, and after meeting all liabilities the Council are able to announce a surplus of over £400. The following table shows in round figures the sum of the principal items of income and expenditure in the year before the War, and since :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Income.	£12,869	£14,114	£10,740	£8,294
Expenditure	11,567	11,391	10,020	7,882
 Surplus	 1,302	 2,722	 719	 412
Bank overdraft	£4,846	£2,707	£2,044	£1,900
Examination fees	1,633	1,169	749	317
Examination expenses	357	353	237	84
Use of rooms and Galleries and rent from tenants	392	454	85	80
Grants	534	1,148	1,501	474
Journal	2,129	1,804	1,531	1,118
General printing, etc.	1,115	944	694	449
Kaleendar	350	323	333	†37
Civic Survey	—	—	28	28
War Committee	—	—	159	240
Subscriptions in arrear	776	1,063	1,169	1,946

* Increase due to final dividend from Architectural Union Company on liquidation.

† Supplement only.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The Board have held eight meetings since the issue of the last Annual Report, and the members appointed by the Council in 1915 have since constituted the Board, no election having taken place in 1916. Mr. John Slater presided at the meetings until October last when a serious breakdown in health compelled him to relinquish his duties. The Board desire to place on record their appreciation of his great services and their sincere regret that ill-health has compelled him to sever his connection with the Board, of which he has been a member since its foundation.

Committees.—The Testimonies of Study, Examinations and Exemptions Committees have met and reported from time to time.

Problems in Design.—During the year 36 designs have been received and adjudicated on, and of these 24 have been approved.

The Examinations.—The Board has conducted the Intermediate, Final and Special Examinations as usual, and the results as reported to the Council have been published.

Examinations in India.—The Council have approved a recommendation of the Board to hold the Final and Special Examination in Bombay, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Government Reconstruction Committee.—A letter from this Committee appointed by the Prime Minister asking for certain information with regard to architectural students who had joined the

Army was considered by the Board. Information on the subject has been obtained from all the recognised Schools of Architecture, and a tabulated statement containing the information asked for was sent to the Reconstruction Committee.

Architectural Education in Wales.—The question of providing facilities for architectural education in connection with the Welsh University is engaging the attention of public men in Wales in view of the fact that a Royal Commission has been appointed in connection with the Welsh University. It is proposed to get together data on the subject, and the Board has promised to assist in this object, provided that a request is made to them to that effect by the Welsh University.

Public Schools Science Masters' Association.—Mr. Walter Cave, as a representative of the Board, and Mr. Alan E. Munby, as a representative of the Examiners, were appointed to attend a meeting of the Public Schools Science Masters' Association with the object of bringing the Board into touch with that Body, and in order to make the nature of Architectural Education more widely known in Public Schools.

Entrance Examinations to Professions.—In view of the great variety of examinations and certificates qualifying for entrance to the Universities and Professions, the Teachers' Registration Council invited members of various governing bodies to take part in a conference to consider if these demands could be simplified. The Council nominated Prof. Adshead and Mr. H. V. Lanchester to attend, and they have reported that the Conference decided to form a permanent council of twenty elected as follows:—

Five Members by a Standing Committee representing the Universities.	Professions.
" " " "	Teachers' Registration Council.
" " " "	School Administrators.

The Board of Architectural Education resolved that the R.I.B.A. representatives should continue to act as members of the Professional Standing Committee.

REPORT OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE.

Owing to the concentration of the energies of an ever-increasing proportion of the population of the country upon the prosecution of the War and the consequent suspension of architectural projects of all kinds, the matters that have come under the consideration of the Art Standing Committee during the last twelve months have been few in number and small in importance.

In the absence of Mr. Edward Warren (called abroad, as stated in the last Report of the Committee), the Chairmanship of the Committee has devolved upon Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, Mr. H. P. Burke Downing being the Honorary Secretary.

The Committee lament the loss of Mr. Philip E. Webb and Mr. A. Wyatt Papworth, killed in action, and they have been temporarily deprived of the services of other members who have joined the Forces or have been occupied with other work in connection with the War.

The Committee have held six meetings since their last Report.

Some observations of Mr. Lethaby on the occasion of the Presidential Address had early attention from the Committee, who recommended to the Council that steps should be taken with a view to the holding of such informal Conferences as were suggested by Mr. Lethaby for the exchange of views among members of the profession and others interested in architectural development on such matters as the increasing employment of building materials of modern invention, and the bearing of such materials upon design and construction. The Committee are glad to think that these suggestions have been fruitful and that interesting conferences have resulted.

Some few particular proposals came under the consideration of the Committee, but for various reasons have not called for action at the present time. One matter may be mentioned—viz., the proposal for the demolition of part of the Church of St. Alphege, London Wall, in the City of London, in connection with a scheme for the Union of the Benefice of St. Alphege with that of St. Mary, Alder-

manbury. In this case there seemed to the Committee, on a report made by Mr. H. H. Statham, that there was sufficient of architectural interest in the front towards Aldermanbury to justify a recommendation that if practicable it should be preserved in the erection of any new building on the site, and Mr. Statham, with the concurrence of the Committee, has made a representation to that effect to the Ecclesiastical Authority.

The Committee were able to arrange for an exhibition in the Common Room of the Institute of an interesting series of measured drawings and studies of Indian architecture made by Mr. E. C. Henriques, a Government of India Scholar in Architecture, illustrating the three principal styles of Saracenic work in India, and including some examples of Hindoo work at Rajputana.

REPORT OF THE LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Since making their report last year the Literature Standing Committee have met five times to select books to be bought for the Library and to transact the business of administration.

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. S. Briggs, is now serving in the Army in Egypt, and has therefore been unable to take any part in the work of the Committee.

During the year the Committee have lost an old and honoured member, Mr. R. Phené Spiers, who died on 3rd October 1916. Mr. Spiers was for many years a member of the Committee, and its Chairman from 1899 to 1911. His authoritative and wide knowledge of architectural history and literature was of the greatest value in all matters connected with the development of the Library. Mr. Spiers bequeathed a portion of his valuable collection of books on architectural subjects, two admirable water-colours and other drawings to the Library. Through the courtesy of Mr. Walter Spiers a small sub-committee was able to meet him and make the necessary selections.

Mr. Herbert Batsford, the architectural publisher, died on 14th January last. By his death the Committee and all who are interested in architecture have lost a valued helper.

The Council agreed to the Committee's recommendation, and five drawings by the late Mr. C. E. Mallows have been acquired for the Library.

The late Lieut. Francis Grissell, a young Associate who was killed in the War, bequeathed £500 to the Institute for the use of the Library. A portion of this sum has been placed to the credit of the Literature Committee for special purchases of books, and the remainder has been invested.

A portfolio of sketches, photographs, and cuttings from professional papers of executed and proposed buildings by the late Mr. W. H. Lynn, R.H.A., together with some letters, has been given to the Library by Miss Cooper, of Belfast, through the instrumentality of Mr. Robert M. Young. Sir Aston Webb contributed an interesting article on this collection to the JOURNAL for February.

Mr. J. D. Crace [Hon. A.] has presented a volume and two portfolios of sketches and drawings, mostly in colour, of details of Italian colour decoration, as well as some charming sketches of English work. These drawings cover the work of practically half a century, and will form a most interesting and valuable addition to the Institute collection, especially as they include the originals of the illustrations in his book *The Art of Colour Decoration*. It is proposed to exhibit the drawings in the Institute Galleries so that members may have an opportunity of appreciating the beauty of Mr. Crace's work.

Mr. Wigglesworth has given a complete set of Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Society. Mr. Hilton Nash has presented an album of water-colour sketches of architectural and other subjects of which he is the artist. Mr. Gordon Hemm has given two portfolios of reproductions of his measured drawings of the old Town Hall at Manchester.

From Mr. George Scamell has been received a large and individual collection of photographs taken by himself, chiefly of English country churches in the home counties. An article on this collection is to appear in the JOURNAL. The photographs will make an interesting exhibition in the Institute Galleries when the necessary arrangements can be made.

As indicated in the Committee's last report, various exhibitions of drawings presented to the

Library have been recently held in the East Gallery, representative selections being made from the work of Norman Shaw, William Burges, George Edmund Street, Eden Nesfield, and Philip Webb. The exhibitions aroused great interest among members, and were also much appreciated by outside visitors. Special articles have appeared in the JOURNAL on the Burges Drawings by Mr. R. A. Briggs (now deceased) and on the Street Drawings by Mr. Walter Millard.

The following is the Librarian's Report to the Committee :—

During the twelve months ending the 31st March of the previous year 187 volumes and 29 pamphlets have been added to the Library, exclusive of periodicals, reports and transactions of Societies, and parts of works issued in serial form. The drawings presented numbered 760, photographs and prints 1,007 sheets.

The number of works presented was 117 volumes and 27 pamphlets.

Works purchased numbered 70 volumes and 2 pamphlets, of which 17 were added to the Loan Library. The attendance of readers in the Reference Library numbered 2,219.

The number of books issued on loan was 1,043.

The number of tickets issued for admission to the Library, other than to members of the Institute or to Students and Probationers, was 22.

The books issued through the post numbered 153.

Owing to the fact that the existing war conditions have caused a considerable falling off in the number of students studying for the examinations, the attendance of readers in the Library has been much smaller than in normal years. These circumstances, however, have had the advantage of enabling a great deal of cataloguing work to be done in connection with the recent important presentations of original drawings, photographs, and prints numbering over 3,000 sheets, mounted and unmounted.

Donations of books, pamphlets, or drawings have been received from Mr. Benj. Ingelow, Mr. J. D. Crace, Mr. Reginald Blomfield, Professor Patrick Geddes, Mr. Keith D. Young, Sir Robert Lorimer, M. J. M. Poupinel, Mr. H. W. Wills, Signor Giulio Tian, Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, The Rt. Rev. Dr. G. F. Browne, Mr. C. Harrison Townsend, Mr. Barry Parker, Mr. T. L. Watson, Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., Sir William St. John Hope, Mr. James R. Wigfull, the late Mr. Chas. Baker King, Mr. W. E. V. Crompton, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Mrs. Reeve, Mr. Henry Lovegrove, Mr. Robert M. Young.

Among the books purchased or presented during the year may be mentioned : Guy Lowell's *Smaller Italian Villas and Farmhouses*, Cortissoz's *The Work of Charles A. Platt*, Swarbrick's *Robert Adam and His Brothers*, Hartshorne's *Recumbent Monumental Effigies in Northamptonshire*, Macquoid's *History of English Furniture*, Townsend's *Beautiful Buildings in France and Belgium*, Dietterlin's *Architectura von Ausstheilung, Symmetria und Proportion der fünf Seulen*, etc., Malton's *Collection of Designs for Rural Retreats*, etc., Taylor's *Modern Homesteads*, Ketchum's *Structural Engineers' Handbook*, Watson's *British and Foreign Marbles*, Champney's *Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture*, Bond's *Chancels of English Churches*, Batsford's *English Mural Monuments*, Lux's *Otto Wagner*, Maitland's *History of London*, Woodfall's *Law of Landlord and Tenant* (19th ed.), Pullan's *Designs of William Burges*, Watson's *The Double Choir of Glasgow Cathedral*, Weissman's *Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Bouwkunst*, De Rance's *Water Supply of England and Wales*, etc.; [Whitelaw Memorial] *Designs in Architecture by James Mitchell Whitelaw*, Innocent's *Development of English Building Construction*, Meloy's *Theatres and Picture Houses*, Jaggard and Drury's *Architectural Building Construction*, Spencer's *Practical Design of Steel-framed Sheds*, Weiss' *Preservation of Structural Timber*, Browne's *The Ancient Cross Shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell*, Barbault's *Les Plus Beaux Monuments de Rome Ancienne*.

LIBRARY ATTENDANCES, 1916-17.

	Members.	Non-Members.	Total.		Members.	Non-Members.	Total.			
1916.				Brought forward	...	523	572	1,095		
April	84	111	195	October	...	138	73	211
May	101	137	238	November	...	126	83	209
June	108	138	246	December	...	95	60	155
July	112	116	228	January, 1917	...	92	58	150
August	Reference Library closed.			February	...	105	59	164
September	118	70	188	March	...	141	94	235
				Total	...	1,220	999	2,219		

REPORT OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Ten meetings have been held since the date of the last Report.

The officers who were elected at the beginning of the session 1915-1916 have remained in office during the session 1916-1917, in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and with the general action of the Institute as to its honorary officials. They are Mr. Max Clarke, Chairman; Mr. Edward Greenop, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. Matt. Garbutt and Alan E. Munby, Hon. Secretaries.

Death of the Vice-Chairman.—As this report was in preparation the Committee received news of the death of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edwd. Greenop, and they desire to put on record here their high appreciation of the services he has for so long rendered to the Committee, first in the office of Honorary Secretary and recently in that of Vice-Chairman, as well as their sincere regret for his loss and their sympathy with his relatives.

The War has not caused any diminution in the amount of work with which the Committee has to deal. Several members have made inquiries upon legal points arising out of conditions created by the political situation, and the Committee have been obliged to point out again that purely legal questions are not within their province. The following are some of the chief matters dealt with:—

Experts' Services and Architects' Charges in relation thereto.—The Sub-Committee appointed in July 1915 to consider this very important matter has concluded its work, and a Report has been submitted to the Committee.

Special Sub-Committees.—The Professional Conduct Sub-Committee and the Schedule of Charges Sub-Committee have been continued, and the former has disposed of several cases referred to it.

Clerks of Works.—Two questions relating to this official have been considered. The first was as to the effect upon the responsibility of the Architect of a client's refusal to appoint a Clerk of Works when such an appointment was recommended by the Architect; upon this reports have been made to the Council. The second was raised by trade representatives, and had reference to the limitation of the duties of the Clerk of Works in connection with measuring up works; reports have been made to the Council upon this also.

Professional Advertising.—There have been some further complaints upon this matter, the most important of which was made by the South Wales Institute of Architects; reports have been made to the Council upon it.

Architectural Practice in India.—Through complaints as to alleged irregularities the Committee became aware that Architects in India hardly ever hold the independent position that is theirs in England, private practice being almost unknown. The Committee reported to the Council as to this. At a later period of the Session it was reported to the Committee that measures of investigation and alteration in the Indian Public Works Department have been foreshadowed in a speech by the Viceroy, and the Committee thereupon made further recommendations to the Council as to the position of the practice of architecture in India.

Deptford Borough Council and R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract.—A complaint was received from this Council that the R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract were so drawn up as to make it possible for the successful party in an arbitration case to be ordered to pay the costs of the unsuccessful party. It was explained to the Deptford Council that the possibility referred to arose under the Arbitration Act, which controlled procedure under the R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract.

Appointment of Arbitrator.—The Form of Appointment of an Arbitrator, applicable to disputes not coming under the R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract, has been reconsidered by the Committee, after submission to the Institute's solicitors, and finally approved.

Payments on account of Contract Sums.—A suggestion was received from a Trade Society that the amount of payment as work proceeds should be in all cases 90 per cent. and that the retention money between completion and the end of the agreed maintenance period should bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The Committee expressed the view that the amount for payment as work proceeds should be left open for arrangement between the parties, as at present, and that they did not agree to the desirability of paying interest on the retention money.

Conditions of Contract.—During the Session various points have been raised which have a bearing upon the work of the Special Committee now revising the Conditions of Contract, and these points have been referred to that Committee.

London Building Acts.—A report by the Art Standing Committee, containing suggestions for

amendments to the existing Acts, has been sent by the Council to the Committee for consideration. After careful discussion by a sub-committee a report has been made to the Council.

Members' Queries.—The Committee continue to receive questions that are not accompanied by information sufficient to enable answers to be given ; and they would remind members and others that when one party makes a statement from which another interested party may dissent the Committee invariably observe the necessary rule of hearing both sides of the case. One communication from a member may be of more general interest than most. It had reference to a case in which a client contended that his architect's charges for work recently done should be based upon what the builder's prices would have been before the War !

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Since the date of the previous Report four meetings of the Committee have been held, with an average attendance of seven members. The Chairman, Mr. Bernard Dicksee, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton, having acted for the latter part of the previous Session, were re-elected, and Mr. A. O. Collard and Mr. Digby L. Solomon were elected joint Hon. Secretaries. In recognition of his services to the Committee Mr. Hornblower was invited to become a Visiting Member, as the By-laws do not provide for the co-option of members by a Standing Committee.

Protection of Iron Drain-pipes.—In 1905 Messrs. Holland & Hannen laid some protected iron drain-pipes at their own expense, under the supervision of Messrs. Lewis Solomon, Max Clarke and Wm. Dunn. In 1909 Mr. Matt. Garbutt reported that the pipes were then practically unaffected. In consequence of an inquiry recently received from Mr. Searles-Wood on the subject, it was decided by the Committee to let the matter rest for another twelve months owing to labour shortage.

Sub-Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research.—The appointment of this Sub-Committee late in 1915, together with a brief summary of its work up till April 1916, were mentioned in last year's Report. Since then the Sub-Committee has been strengthened by the addition of further members, and its work has become of such importance that it has been appointed by the Council a full Committee, responsible direct to the Council, and with authority to represent the views of the Institute before the Privy Council Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research. A report of its proceedings will be found in another part of the Council's Annual Report.

Shell-discard Steel.—The Ministry of Munitions having made known the feasibility of using Shell-discard Steel in substitution for Mild Steel, the use of which, without licence, has been prohibited, the Committee have made some inquiries on the subject of its qualities for building construction, as compared with Mild Steel. Particulars have been forwarded to the Council with a view, if thought fit, to representations being made in the proper quarters to secure distinctive markings on all Shell-discard Steel when intended for constructional purposes.*

Further Symbols and Abbreviations.—A communication has been received from the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers advocating the adoption of certain symbols and abbreviations in addition to those already in general use. The Committee regard these suggestions as part only of a large subject, and think they should be submitted to various other scientific societies, to prevent the risk of adoption of any sign that may already be in use with another meaning.

The Metric System.—A letter from an architect practising in Paris, addressed to the President, asking the R.I.B.A. to advocate the adoption of the Metric System in England, has been considered by the Committee, particularly with regard to the effect such a change would have upon the work of architects.

The Committee have been consulted by various correspondents on such matters as the Decay of Artificial Stonework and as to Underground Water Dams, and suitable replies have been sent in all

* The Council are in communication with the Engineering Standards Committee on the subject.—**SECRETARY.**

cases. The Sub-Committees on "Belfries and Vibrations" and on "Defective Roofing Tiles" have been reappointed.

REPORT OF THE TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Six meetings of the Committee and two joint meetings with other professional societies have been held. Sir Aston Webb was re-elected Chairman, Professor Beresford Pite Vice-Chairman, and Mr. W. R. Davidge Honorary Secretary.

The proposed arterial roads in Greater London were the subject of a conference of local authorities and professional societies on the 19th May 1916, when a resolution proposed by Sir Aston Webb, on behalf of the Institute, and seconded by Sir Alexander Stenning, was carried unanimously. A deputation from the conference waited on Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, on the 31st October 1916, and the subject is now being further considered by Sir George Gibb, Chairman of the Road Board, to whom it was referred by Mr. Long. It is to be regretted that the Government have seen fit to close the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, which, under Col. R. C. Hellard, had proved itself of the utmost value to London. The laying down of such arterial roads in and about many of our large centres will be a work of pressing national importance after the war, and the Institute is doing all in its power to further such proposals.

Arrangements have been made with the Allied Societies of the Royal Institute for co-operation in the representation of the architectural point of view at the various Local Government Board Inquiries into town planning schemes proposed by local authorities, and constant effort is being made both by the Institute and its Allied Societies to secure, if possible, the appointment of an architect to collaborate with the town officials in such schemes. A letter emphasizing the need for efficient architectural advice at the earliest stages of a scheme is sent out to all local authorities contemplating town planning or improvement schemes. The Committee are also in close touch with the Local Government Board in the matter, and early intimation is facilitated by a system of Press cuttings which the Council has recently inaugurated, at the suggestion of the Committee.

Much attention during the year has been given to the S.E. & C. Railway Company's proposals with reference to the proposed strengthening of Charing Cross Bridge, and a joint committee of the Institute and the London Society has been largely instrumental in drawing attention to the nature of these proposals. It will be remembered that the railway company last year submitted to Parliament a proposal for the construction of steel arched cantilevers and additional masonry piers under the eastern portion of the Charing Cross Railway Bridge at an estimated cost of some £167,000. The Bill having passed the Lords was rejected by the House of Commons; this Session it has again been introduced, and despite strenuous opposition has passed the stage of second reading and is now being considered by a Committee of the House. It is noteworthy, however, that the suggestion put forward on behalf of the Institute and the London Society, for a great Imperial Bridge carrying road traffic over the Thames at Charing Cross, has met with almost unanimous support from all parties both in the House and out, and it is hoped that the widespread public discussion on this great project may yet bear fruit. The Charing Cross Bridge Committee has held twelve meetings, and the special thanks of the Committee are due to the Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P., who has been indefatigable in his public-spirited labour to secure a worthy public improvement for the metropolis of the Empire.

The proposal for a Thames Barrage has been further investigated, but in view of more pressing matters and the detailed investigation involved, the consideration of the subject has been adjourned for the present.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

On the recent formation of a Privy Council Committee to encourage Industrial Research, the Royal Institute approached the Advisory Working Body of this Committee with an offer of sugges-

tions for researches desirable in connection with building materials. As a result a committee was appointed representing the Institute Council. This Committee has met the Government Committee, and in the course of numerous subsequent meetings of its own and further negotiations with the Government Committee and various institutions, a number of important problems have been put forward, and are in several cases under actual investigation. One of the most important subjects dealt with is that of timber in relation to decay and preservation, use of colonial woods, and afforestation. Through the medium of the Imperial College of Science, it is hoped that national attention may be called to the needs of investigating decay and preservation in a manner leading to the formation of an Institute for such work, while Indian and Colonial timbers are being studied by a special committee on which the R.I.B.A. is very strongly represented, and which now enjoys a Government grant for its researches.

On the decay and protection of metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous, the Committee have been placed in touch with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institute of Metals, both of which bodies are courteously considering the problems of special interest to architects in their researches.

Other subjects under discussion are improvements of glass for pavement lights; defects in roofing and floor tiles, and durability of paints, which it is hoped will later receive attention.

The Committee has now extended its activities with a view to a recommendation to the Board of Architectural Education for further training in science.

Mr. Alan E. Munby [F.] is Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Digby Solomon [A.] Hon. Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTS' WAR COMMITTEE.

On the outbreak of war a general meeting, open to all architects, was called by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at which a committee was formed in order to raise money for the Prince of Wales's Fund as a united contribution from the profession; to offer to the Government the services of architects wishing to volunteer them; to assist architects about to join the Forces in carrying on their practices; to help financially (as far as possible through the medium of suitable employment) architects who were placed in temporary difficulties owing to the war; and to report in due course to the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. An Executive, and Employment and Selection Sub-Committees were immediately formed, and have been working ever since, these committees having held 156 meetings.

Through the generosity of individual donors and the Architects' Benevolent Society the sum of £260 has been sent by the War Committee to the Prince of Wales's War Relief Fund.

Careful lists were prepared of those seeking employment with their various qualifications, and representations were made both formally and through personal introductions to the Government and other departments likely to require such assistance, offering to suggest men for employment as they might be required. It soon became clear, however, that very few positions of an advisory character would be placed at the Committee's disposal. The number of offers of service received by the Selection Committee has been 1170, and the number of Government departments and other bodies which have applied for assistance has been 48. In all on about 968 occasions applicants have been either placed, or in some manner advised, or assisted in the utilisation of their professional qualifications, including cases put forward in more than one direction.

Though the scheme for assisting architects joining the Forces in carrying on their practices was widely circulated, and machinery created for its development, very few calls have been made for help in this direction.

Continuous assistance and advice have been given through the Professional Employment Committee to Architects financially embarrassed by the war, by employment upon reports, measured drawings, and similar useful work, while a very large proportion of the architects employed upon the

Government Civic Survey, which has its headquarters at the Royal Institute of British Architects, are applicants to the War Committee under this branch of its work. The number of applicants under these departments of the Committee's activities has been 502, and the number of occasions in which assistance has been rendered 389. Of the 115 employed on the Civic Survey included in the above numbers, 80 have since obtained more remunerative appointments, while 48 of these have been again further assisted.

The position of architects after the war has recently been receiving the careful consideration of a Sub-Committee which includes representatives of the Allied Societies and the Architectural Association.

The Government's National Service Scheme has naturally had its effect on the Committee's work, and on the suggestion of the Provincial Architectural Societies, a deputation from the War Committee has been received by Mr. Chamberlain, and an Advisory Council formed to assist in the best utilisation of the services of architects when they enrol. Everything so far done in this direction has already been published in the professional journals. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking its working Sub-Committees and their honorary officials for their valuable assistance.

REPORT OF THE HONORARY AUDITORS FOR 1916.

We have carefully examined the books and checked the various items therein with the accounts and vouchers for the year 1916. We have also examined the various share certificates held by the Institute, and the list of share certificates deposited at the Bank, all of which were found to be in order and to agree with the balance sheet prepared by the accountants.

In the rough estimate of the probable amount of income and expenditure submitted by the Council for the year 1916, the income was computed at £8,485, and the expenditure at £8,132, leaving a probable balance of £353. As will be seen by the balance sheet, the actual income was about £8,294, the expenditure about £7,882, and the balance £412. This result appears to be quite satisfactory, especially as the computed amount to be received from subscriptions and arrears was £7,300, whereas the amount received was about £253 less than this sum, mainly caused by the well-earned remission of fees to members serving in His Majesty's Forces.

In 1915 the fees received from candidates sitting at the examinations amounted to about £749, whilst in 1916 only £317 was received, but this reduction is to some extent made up by the smaller expenditure in examinations expenses—viz., a reduction of about £153.

In the Report of the Council for the year 1916-17 (see p. 135) the portion devoted to the question of finance shows at a glance the main items of income and expenditure for the years 1913 to 1916 inclusive. It will be seen that in many directions great economies have been effected, whilst in others increased expenditure has been found necessary owing to present conditions.

The grants made by the Council in 1915 were about £1,027 higher than in 1916, but a comparison with the balance sheets for these years will show that in the former year a large amount has been included as *per contra*, and also that many grants then made were for special objects, necessary only at that time.

Despite the fact that in almost every case the securities under the Trust Funds have depreciated in value, it is satisfactory to note that owing to the accumulation of interest the monetary value of the prizes which the Council may award in the future can be greatly increased.

We are of opinion that the Funds of the Institute have been carefully and judiciously administered, and that due economy has been practised wherever possible, without restricting the necessary outlays for effectively carrying out the objects of the R.I.B.A.

As heretofore, we find the books have been kept most carefully and systematically. Every help was afforded to us in our work as auditors, and we think the thanks of the members are due to those officials who have evidently worked with the best interests of the Institute at heart.

R. STEPHEN AYLING [F.]
ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.]

Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds for the Year ended 31st December, 1916.

Dr.	Exclusive of Entrance Fees and Subscriptions in advance.				Cr.		
	EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.				
TO ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Rent	69	5	0	Subscriptions,	3015	12	0
Rates and Taxes	663	17	8	Ditto Arrears	100	16	0
Interest on Mortgage	160	0	0	1026 Associates at £2 2s.	2154	12	0
Gas and Electric Lighting		893	2	Ditto on Account	3	5	4
Fuel		98	0	Ditto Arrears	116	12	0
Salaries		51	6	37 Hon. Associates at £2 2s.	77	14	0
General Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Petty Expenses		2930	13	Ditto Ditto Arrears	4	4	0
General Meetings and Exhibitions		448	19	1381 Licentiates at £1 1s.	1450	1	0
Housekeeping and Wages		12	3	Ditto on Account	2	10	6
Advertisements		325	9	Ditto Arrears	68	5	0
Examination Expenses		40	19	Reinstated Members	53	11	0
General Repairs		84	10				
Fire Insurance		133	0				
Grant to Architects' Benevolent Society	100	0	0				
Grant to Architectural Association (including £240 received as per contra)	340	0	0				
Grant to London Society (Charing Cross Bill)	10	10	0	JOURNAL and KALENDAR—			
Grant to British School at Rome	3	3	0	Advertisements	422	9	0
Grant to A. A. Active Service Committee	21	0	0	Sales of Journal and other Publications	188	2	6
Library		474	13				
JOURNAL—		75	11				
Reporting	7	2	5				
Printing and Binding	681	15	8	Examination Fees—			
Illustrations	45	17	2	Statutory	9	9	0
Addressing, Postage, and Carriage	403	7	5	Preliminary	102	18	0
KALENDAR (Supplement)		37	2	Intermediate	94	10	0
Contributions to Allied Societies		415	5	Special and Final	72	9	0
War Committee		240	11	Licentiates	37	16	0
Civic Survey		28	0				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—				Use of Rooms—			
Legal and Accountants	40	5	8	R.I.B.A. Tenants	80	0	0
President of Allied Societies	21	12	11				
Telephone	39	5	4	Grants from Jarvis Trustees for Architectural Education	240	0	0
President's Portrait	165	18	0				
Aircraft Insurance	47	10	6				
The late C. E. Mallows' Drawings	21	0	0				
Sundries	42	16	3				
Reserve for fine payable at renewal of Lease		378	8				
Interest on Overdraft		7	0				
		45	10				
Balance of Income over Expenditure for year included in Balance Sheet Surplus ..		7882	13				
		412	2				
		£8294	16	4			
SAFFERY, SONS & CO., Chartered Accountants.							£8294 16 4

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 12th April 1917. { R. STEPHEN AYLING [F.] } Hon. Auditors.
{ ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.] }

Dr.	Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 31st December, 1916.				Cr.		
	LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.				
To Sundry Creditors—	£	s.	d.				
Sundry	746	14	4	By Premises	£	s.	d.
Mortgage Interest	40	0	0	(Subject to a Mortgage of £4000 at 4 per cent.)	35622	7	2
Rent	17	5	0	,, Debtors, Rent, Advertisements, &c.	405	0	0
Reserve for fine payable on renewal of Lease		803	19	,, Subscriptions in Arrear for 1916 and previously	1946	16	2
Examination Fees anticipatory of election		63	0				
Subscriptions received in advance		81	18				
Bank Overdraft		81	2				
Temporarily reduced by Grissell Legacy paid to Bank pending investment	1900	13	4				
	500	0	0				
Lieutenant Francis Grissell Legacy Fund	1400	13	4				
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities (subject to Valuation of Premises and realization of Debtors and Subscriptions in Arrear)	500	0	0				
	35043	10	8				
	£37974	3	4				
NOTE:—							£37974 3 4

A Fine of £7 per annum is payable every 14 years in respect of the premises under a Lease from the Corporation of the City of London. Notice of renewal must be given at Michaelmas, 1921, and the fine of £98 paid.

SAFFERY, SONS & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 12th April 1917. { R. STEPHEN AYLING [F.] } Hon. Auditors.
{ ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.] }

Revenue Accounts of Trust Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1916.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.
ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND:		
To cost of Ashpitel Prize	10 0 0	£ 7 11 8
To Balance carried forward.....	9 6 10	9 3 6
	<u>19 6 10</u>	<u>2 11 8</u>
ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND:		
To purchase of £20 12s. 10d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan.....	20 0 0	11 1 10
To Balance carried forward.....	14 9 10	2 6 6
	<u>34 9 10</u>	<u>19 3 6</u>
ARTHUR CATES LEGACY:		
To purchase of £25 16s. 3d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	25 0 0	1 18 0
To Balance carried forward.....	26 10 2	34 9 10
	<u>51 10 2</u>	<u>34 9 10</u>
DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:		
To Balance carried forward.....	4 13 10	3 1 7
	<u>4 13 10</u>	<u>1 3 11</u>
DONATION FUND:		
To Balance carried forward.....	5 4 6	0 8 4
	<u>5 4 6</u>	<u>4 13 10</u>
GODWIN BURSARY:		
To amounts paid for Medal	1 11 6	2 13 0
To purchase of £10 6s. 6d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	10 0 0	2 11 6
To purchase of 50 War Savings Certificates	38 15 0	5 4 6
To Balance carried forward.....	2 11 9	52 18 3
	<u>52 18 3</u>	<u>52 18 3</u>
GRISSELL LEGACY:		
To Balance carried forward.....	15 15 1	3 7 1
	<u>15 15 1</u>	<u>11 14 2</u>
OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP:		
To purchase of £103 4s. 11d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	100 0 0	1 15 1
To purchase of 50 War Savings Certificates	38 15 0	15 15 1
To Balance carried forward.....	11 6 4	150 1 4
	<u>11 6 4</u>	<u>150 1 4</u>
PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND:		
To purchase of £15 9s. 9d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	15 0 0	0 2 6
To Balance carried forward.....	21 17 0	36 4 0
	<u>36 17 0</u>	<u>0 10 6</u>
SAXON SNELL BEQUEST:		
To purchase of £51 12s. 6d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	50 0 0	44 4 9
To Balance carried forward.....	20 7 7	19 4 10
	<u>70 7 7</u>	<u>6 18 0</u>
TITE LEGACY FUND:		
To purchase of £51 12s. 6d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	50 0 0	47 2 3
To Balance carried forward.....	21 10 1	22 13 0
	<u>71 10 1</u>	<u>1 14 10</u>
WIMPERIS BEQUEST:		
To purchase of £134 4s. 5d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	130 0 0	71 19 1
To Balance carried forward	18 19 7	117 11 7
	<u>148 19 7</u>	<u>24 11 6</u>
SAFFERY, SONS & CO., Chartered Accountants.		<u>6 16 6</u>
Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 12th April 1917.		£148 19 7
	{ R. STEPHEN AYLING [F.] } { ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.] }	Hon. Auditors.

Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December 1916.

Dr.

Ct.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND:—				
Capital—£305 1s. 8d. New South Wales 4 per Cent. Debentures (1922): Value at 31st December, 1916	271 10 0			
£76 8s. 11d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	74 18 4			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	9 6 10	355 15 8		
To ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND (Board of Architectural Education):—	529 9 6			
Capital—£594 18s. 4d. New South Wales 4 per Cent. Debentures (1922): Value at 31st December, 1916	47 4 6			
£58 6s. New South Wales 4 per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1942): Value at 31st December, 1916	55 3 10			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	14 9 10	646 7 8		
To ARTHUR CATES LEGACY FUND:—				
Capital—£1160 N.E. Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock: Value at 31st Decem- ber, 1916	870 0 0			
£137 18s. 7d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	135 3 5			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	26 10 2	1031 13 7		
To DALDONSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—				
Capital—£72 L. & N.W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	54 0 0			
£12 4s. 7d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	11 19 8			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	4 13 10	70 13 6		
To DONATION FUND:—	74 18 4			
776 8s. 11d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	310 0 0			
400 War Savings Certificates	34 13 11			
Balance in hand, capital	5 4 6	424 16 9		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	2 11 9	888 3 1		
To GOWIN BURSARY FUND:—				
Capital—£1030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	803 8 0			
£44 6s. 44 per Cent. War Loan	43 8 4			
50 War Savings Certificates	38 15 0			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	15 15 1	351 5 1		
To GRISSELL LEGACY FUND:—				
Capital—£20 0s. 8d. "B" Annuity Great Indian Peninsula Railway: Value at 31st December, 1916	315 10 6			
£20 7s. 8d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	19 19 6			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	15 15 1	351 5 1		
To OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP FUND:—	1064 0 0			
Capital—£2128 Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debenture Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	1209 11 10			
£1247 G.W. Railway 5 per Cent. Con- solidated Guaranteed Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	390 17 2			
£398 16s. 8d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	38 15 0			
50 War Savings Certificates	11 6 4	2714 10 4		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account				
To PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND:—				
Capital—£1070 L. & N.W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	802 10 0			
£15 9s. 9d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	15 3 7			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	21 17 0	839 10 7		
To SAXON SNEE BEQUEST:—				
Capital—£698 4s. New Zealand 3½ per Cent. Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	502 14 1			
£204 10s. 4d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	200 8 6			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	20 7 7	723 10 2		
To TITE LEGACY FUND:—				
Capital—£1150 2½ per Cent. Consols: Value at 31st December, 1916	635 7 6			
£51 12s. 8d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	50 11 10			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	21 19 1	707 9 5		
To WIMPERIS BEQUEST:—				
Capital—£1024 18s. 8d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per Cent. "B" Stock: Value at 31st December, 1916	614 19 2	*		
£202 3s. 5d. 44 per Cent. War Loan	198 2 6			
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	18 19 7	832 1 3		
To HENRY JARVIS STUDENTSHIP:—				
Balance in hand	75 0 0			
	£9660 17 1			£9660 17 1

SAFFERY, SONS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 12th April 1917. { R. STEPHEN AYLING [F.] } Hon. Auditors.
[ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.]]

The Council submit an Estimate of Income and Expenditure of Ordinary Funds for the year ending 31st December 1917, exclusive of Entrance and Final Examination Fees:—

Rough Estimate of Income and Expenditure of Ordinary Funds for the Year ending 31st December 1917.

Dr.

Ct.

	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	ORDINARY INCOME.	£ s. d.
Rent, Rates and Taxes, &c.	1120 0 0		Subscriptions and Arrears	6800 0 0
Gas and Electric Lighting	100 0 0		Sale of Publications	125 0 0
Fuel	50 0 0		Advertisements	250 0 0
Salaries	2700 0 0		Examination Fees	300 0 0
General Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Petty Expenses	475 0 0		Use of Rooms	80 0 0
General Meetings and Exhibitions	15 0 0		Dividend on Grissell Legacy	25 0 0
Housekeeping and Wages	335 0 0			
Advertisements	40 0 0			
Examination Expenses	80 0 0			
General Repairs	100 0 0			
Fire Insurance	45 0 0			
Grants	250 0 0			
Library	75 0 0			
The JOURNAL	950 0 0			
The KALENDAR SUPPLEMENT	50 0 0			
Contributions to Allied Societies	400 0 0			
Presidents of Allied Societies	20 0 0			
Legal and Accountants Charges	40 0 0			
Miscellaneous	175 0 0			
Interest on Overdraft	45 0 0			
Special Items:—				
War Committee	320 0 0			
Civic Survey	30 0 0			
Estimated Surplus	165 0 0			
	£7580 0 0			£7580 0 0

HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, ARCHITECT.

CONSIDERABLY more than half a century has come and gone since I first met Mr. Blanc at what was then known as the School of Design, Edinburgh, and from that date onwards we had lived in unbroken and intimate friendship, no cloud ever came between us : and I have always felt that while he lived I had a friend on whom I could rely, and my experience, as I know, is not a solitary one—he was ever kind and generous. The large attendance of his professional brethren at the service in Christ Church, Morningside (one of his designs), showed their appreciation of his worth as a fair and just man in his career as an architect, with as little of professional jealousy as is consistent with one who runs and wishes to win the race. I feel it due to his memory to say this much before proceeding further.

He was born in Edinburgh in 1844. His father, Victor Blanc, from Avignon, became a naturalised Scotchman about 1845, and passed the remainder of his life here ; his mother was an Irish lady, but he always regarded himself as a Scotchman, and was proud of his old Heriot School, where he was Dux Medallist in 1859 ; and in late years he gifted to the school the very handsome sum of £500, and was the joint author of a well-illustrated historical and descriptive account of this institution. Probably the influence and charm of this old building kindled the interest which he afterwards took in mediæval architecture, and especially in that of Scotland. Nothing delighted him more than to head a large company of visitors over some ancient building, and he would take any amount of trouble to make the visit a success ; consequently he was in great request amongst learned societies in this capacity.

Blanc served his apprenticeship with Mr. David Rhind, an architect of the Classical School, some of whose works—such as the Commercial Bank of Scotland, the Life Association Insurance Offices, in Princes Street, and Stewart's Hospital, all in Edinburgh—confer considerable distinction on his name. From this he passed in 1865 to H.M. Office of Works as first assistant, where he remained four years, when he commenced business on his own account. During these years he made himself very familiar with the important ancient buildings in Scotland, then under the care of the Crown. This was to him most congenial work, and when the opportunity came in 1885, by the munificence of Mr. William Nelson, to restore the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle, Mr. Blanc was well qualified to carry out this great work. The Hall had been degraded almost beyond recognition, having been divided into three stories with numerous apartments on each. The work in a great measure consisted in clearing out all these obstructions—with the lath-and-plaster ceiling, which concealed from view the fine old oaken roof—and restoring the old windows, greatly knocked about, to their original form. The old fire-

place had been completely destroyed, and this the architect had to design, taking for his example the fine large fireplace in Borthwick Castle, near Edinburgh, and with conspicuous success. The colour scheme of the Hall he personally worked out on a large scale drawing. I remember seeing him engaged on these. The first sight of this Hall was quite a revelation to visitors to the Castle, as its very existence had been almost forgotten. (Its dimensions are 84 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth and height.) He, at the same time, added the top story to the Argyll Tower. This was done in ashlar work, roof as well as walls, so as to discriminate the new work from the old rough masonry. I may here give an instance of the thoroughness of his survey of the Castle. When the remains of the Great Tower, built by David II. in the fourteenth century, and knocked down in the siege of 1573, were discovered a few years ago, it stands to the credit of Blanc that many years before this he had pointed out in the *Transactions* of the Architectural Association the exact position of the tower, and indicated certain buildings, then in use, as part of the same. This information only came to light after the ruins had been cleared out. On a late visit of the Association to the Castle I had the pleasure of relating this story in Blanc's presence, which naturally gratified him.

Blanc was ambitious, a tireless worker, and rose rapidly in public estimation as an architect, so that work flowed in to him which might have satisfied a less aspiring man, but not so with him ; he boldly entered the field of battle and engaged in competitions great and small, public and private, and, to the advancement of his reputation, he very often came out first. He was a skilful draughtsman, and knew well the art of showing his designs to the best advantage ; as I have already said, he always intended to win.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, and with Blanc it was running high when he gained the competition for the Thomas Coats' Memorial Church, Paisley, in 1885. It belongs to the Baptist Denomination, and having seen the various designs submitted I think it not unlikely that if the decision had been left with the competitors with two votes each the result would have been what it was. This is his most important work, and Scottish readers especially will appreciate its scale when they know that it covers an area of about the same as the following mediæval cathedrals and churches—viz., the Cathedrals of Dunkeld or Kirkwall, or the parish church of Haddington, and is slightly larger than the churches of Linlithgow or Stirling. It stands on ground rising up from the roadway with a great flight of some thirty steps, 50 feet wide, the striking effect of which can easily be supposed. At the top of the steps from a broad landing three entrance doorways lead into a stone vaulted vestibule, terminating at each end in semi-octagons, which are carried up as turrets flanking each side of the front gable. The nave of five bays with side

aisles is 68 feet long by 57 feet wide within the walls, by 57 feet high to the arched timber roof. The arcade pillars are moulded with carved capitals; the arches rise to a clear height of 22 feet; above this is the clear-story wall with windows of two lights, with simple tracery, enclosed by a wide pointed arch: the aisle windows are somewhat similar. Each gable contains a large traceried window. The crossing beneath the tower, not quite square, which measures about 40 by 30 feet, is groin vaulted with numerous ribs at a height of about 50 feet. The walls of the chancel and transepts continue of the same height and design as the nave. Owing to the rapid rise of the ground, and the desire to keep the floor of the church above the same, there is an under-story, where is a spacious hall with pillars on which those of the nave stand. As a result of this the sides, on the exterior, are seen to be of two stories with buttresses between the bays, from these flying buttresses support the clear-story walls. The central tower is 35 feet in breadth and rises to a height of 182 feet above the nave floor. It is finished with an open crown of eight arches, supporting at their junction a lantern pinnacle after the manner of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, and rather exceeding it in size; all the other crown towers at Aberdeen, Linlithgow, Glasgow, Newcastle, St. Dunstan's, London, being supported on four arches. There will doubtless be differences of opinion amongst architects regarding this church; there is probably too much small detail about it, destroying the effect of quite unadorned masonry—the knowing of exactly when to stop—a fault which besets most of the architects of the day. Still, after all is said and sung, it will, as is to be hoped, stand for centuries as a great Memorial church.

Before this church was begun Blanc had completed a church in Paisley (St. James's), for an entirely different ecclesiastical denomination, and it is quite possible that the effect of this rather important first building was not without its influence on the proprietors of the Coats' Memorial.

He was architect of a large number of churches throughout Scotland, many of them considerably important in size, scale of enrichment, and costliness. It would be wearisome to enumerate a mere string of names at any length without sketches, but a few may be referred to. There is St. Cuthbert's, Christ Church, Mayfield, St. Matthew's, West Port, all in Edinburgh; others, such as Troon Parish Church, All Souls' Church, Invergowrie, St. Luke's, Broughty Ferry, Middle Church, Perth, and at Broxburn and Greenock. At probably most of them he had things very much his own way, and, as a matter of course, there is a certain likeness running through them all, or, in other words, he had his own signature. The first mentioned in the list, and perhaps best known, is an exception, and may be briefly referred to.

St. Cuthbert's Church, beneath the north-west side of the rock of Edinburgh Castle, occupies a conspicuous position at the west end of Princes Street

Gardens. The old barn-looking structure was taken down, but its dimensions had to be adhered to in the new building, which had to be crowded with galleries and pews to keep up a certain amount of sittings; also the tower and spire dating from the eighteenth century was retained: so the architect had not quite a free hand. The alteration of the exterior with its two flanking turrets at the east, end with circular apse between and simple pilasters along the walls, these, with the old tower, make up a dignified composition. The interior, owing to some of the abovementioned restrictions, is not so satisfactory from an ecclesiastical point of view. The old tower, in this instance, dictated the style of architecture, and, so far as I remember, it is the only instance of any consequence (except a Free Church at Morningside) where he deviated from the Gothic style.

Besides churches Mr. Blanc had a very wide experience in designing buildings for very various purposes, such as mansions, cottages, villas, street architecture, club-houses, farm-steadings, breweries, halls for various purposes, banks, libraries, schools, monuments, and what not. Perhaps the most important of these, as combining something of them all, was the Bangour Village Asylum,* situated some fifteen miles to the west of Edinburgh, and gained by competition. It was decided that this should not be one large single building, but a segregated series of buildings, planted on an area of 150 acres. There are from thirty to forty detached buildings, including many wards for patients of different classes and stages of treatment, residences for all the various officials and servants, private patients, dining-rooms, recreation-rooms, administrative quarters, power stations, schools, churches, stables, and so on. These are scattered about in a narrow valley through which a burn flows. The whole scheme with roads cost about £237,000. It will be readily seen that the carrying out of such an undertaking required no small amount of experience and knowledge.

Of his street designs reference may be made to the New Café, Princes Street, and No. 60 in the same division, and to the Ladies' College in Queen Street, for the Merchant Company. Only the eastern part of this has been erected, and it was about the last important work of his life. It was evidently designed to present a front to the street in harmony with the large building on the opposite side. In partnership with his son, Mr. Frank Ed. B. Blanc, he also designed a restaurant and block of offices in Coventry Street, London, costing about £30,000.

He was architect for several mansion houses, that for Sir Thomas Glen Coats, near Paisley, being perhaps the most conspicuous. It is an exceedingly picturesque house in the style of the kind of mansion so frequent in Scotland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and adapted to suit the requirements

* Described in a Paper read before the Institute by Mr. Blanc, and published in the JOURNAL for 21st March 1908.

of modern times. As a smaller type of house I might refer to Warrender Lodge, in the suburbs of Edinburgh.

He designed many memorials of a private and public kind. Of the latter that to King Alexander III. at Kinghorn, on a rocky cliff where the monarch met his death in 1286, is in the style of some of the simpler Eleanor Crosses, and must be well known to many from the passing sight of it from the railway.

Mr. Blanc was not a political man, but in all public affairs connected with art he was prominent. He was appointed Deputy President and Treasurer of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1907, and was a constant exhibitor there and a frequent one at the Royal Academy, London, the Salon, and other exhibitions. He was thrice President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, the last time in 1907, during the visit of the R.I.B.A.; to the success of that visit he greatly contributed. He became a Fellow of the Institute in 1901 and frequently served as a Member of Council. His interest in the Association, almost from its inception, never ceased, and probably it owes as much to him as to any other member. He was President of the Photographic Society, and was a member of the Art Committee of many of the great exhibitions both in this country and abroad. He was one of the promoters of the School of Applied Art, and found time to write many essays and deliver lectures on subjects connected with architecture, especially in connection with the mediæval churches.

Every summer he took his office staff, which was sometimes fairly large, with a few friends, for a day's excursion in the country, selecting some historic abbey or castle as the site for the day; there must be many who remember his hospitality with pleasure on these occasions.

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

THE CARE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

An important contribution to this subject was made by Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments to H.M. Office of Works, in a paper read before the Concrete Institute on 25th January, 1917. The lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, was mainly a review of some important works of repair recently carried out by the Ancient Monuments Department, and was supplemented by brief descriptions of the more special processes which each building required. The subjects ranged from prehistoric stone structures to late Mediæval buildings. The work of H.M. Office of Works must be commended for its thoroughness and for its special study of the subject of repair. This country is fortunate in possessing a Department with such qualifications. It is flexible and restrained, shaping its activities to the particular character and requirements of each work placed in its charge. In this respect we appear to be avoiding the "wholesale" methods of the Continental Departments and their somewhat harsh results.

Herein lies a danger into which our own Government Office may fall. It has, perhaps, the tendency of all Departments to be searching and complete; to repair plentifully, even to the extent of anticipating defects and avoiding a return to the work—at any rate, during the life of the prevailing Government. This tendency is perhaps exemplified in the repair of the Norman Priory of St. Botolph at Colchester.

These ruins have been entirely repointed, giving a sense of uniformity and harshness to the whole—two characteristics foreign to the feeling of such works. This effect may be the result of the working of an official organisation; if so, it destroys one of the chief aims of the Department. It must in justice, however, be said that this example appears to be exceptional, and that so long as the direction of these matters is in the able hands of Mr. Peers, the ancient works in this country in Government control are in no risk of losing their beauty or their individuality.

The lecturer made no direct appeal to the special work of the members of the Concrete Institute, but much information, both from the paper and from the subsequent discussion, afforded opportunities for reflection upon the treatment of the modern structures with which the members of that Institute are mainly concerned.

Buildings have become ancient in direct proportion to the skill by which they were originally constructed and subsequently maintained. Students of these surviving works know that, of all the materials employed, iron is not only the least durable, but is invariably destructive of other materials in contact with it.

It would appear, however, that the modern architect or builder buries his head in the sand and carries on with anything in the form of building material that comes most readily to hand. Hence it is that a great English Cathedral now undergoing repair, in which the iron reinforcement of 200 years standing is being replaced by non-rustable metals, is actually having some hollow-boarded floors replaced by concrete reinforced by a generous use of steel bars. Mr. Peers refers to the use of steel rods in the repair of "rubble-cored and ashlar-faced" walls at Jedburgh Abbey, founded in A.D. 1118. After 900 years' existence repairs are made, but it cannot be contended that these repairs possess the powers of durability which the elimination of or the use of another metal would otherwise have secured.

One may be permitted to make comments of this kind, seeing that the basis of the care or repair of ancient structures is durability.

Great destruction has befallen historic buildings in the war areas. After the rebuilding of the houses and workshops of the people will come the reinstatement of the churches, mansions and other places of historic interest. Time and care are especially required for these latter problems, and it is earnestly to be hoped that when the welcome opportunity arrives none but the most sympathetic methods will be employed. The

suspension of permanent repairs in this country renders old structures liable to further injury; the study of temporary repairs, therefore, becomes increasingly important.

Amongst other valuable generalisations on the subject made by Mr. Peers, the following is noteworthy: "Our claim to be a generation which values its inheritance of history must rest on our employment of all the means which are at our disposal for the preservation of that inheritance." The lecture concluded with a word as to the future: "But of all the lessons the war has taught us, the greatest, perhaps, is that we should be well prepared for our future tasks, whatever they may be, and the making good of the losses inflicted on the historical monuments of the world will not be the least of such tasks."

W. A. FORSYTH [F.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Architecture and Civilisation."

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.—

Str.—Referring to my remarks at the first conference [JOURNAL, February 1917], following Professor Lethaby's paper on the deplorable condition of the London streets, I mentioned that one of the finest approaches to the City from the river was in danger of being spoiled by the erection of a high building. My ideas were based on reports in the public Press. Since then I have made an investigation of the facts and have ascertained that no building can be erected on the site in question unless the plans are approved by the authorities.

A. E. RICHARDSON [F.]

Books Received.

The Collegiate Church of Ottery St. Mary, being the Ordinatio et Statuta Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Ottery Exon. Diocesis, A.D. 1338, 1339. Edited from the Exeter Chapter MS. 3521 and the Winchester Cartulary, Vol. I., pt. ii., pp. 98-114, with Plans, Photographs, Introduction and Notes. By John Neale Dalton, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of Windsor. 4o. Cambridge, 1917. 25s. net. [Cambridge University Press.]
 The Practical Book of Architecture. By C. Matlack Price. With 255 illustrations. Sm. 4o. Philadelphia and London, 1916. 52s. [J. B. Lippincott Company, 10 John Street, Adelphi.]
 Town Planning in Lucknow. A Report to the Municipal Council, by Professor Geddes. Fo. Lucknow, 1916. [Murray's London Printing Press, Lucknow.]
 Annual Report on Architectural Work in India, 1915-16. By the Consulting Architect to the Government of India. Fo. Calcutta, 1916. [Superintendent Government Printing, India.]
 Report on Oporto. By Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A. Fo. Letchworth, 1916. [Garden City Press, Limited.]
 The Octagon (Dr. William Thornton, Architect). Portfolio of Drawings and Text made under direction of Glenn Brown, M.A., F.A.I.A., for the American Institute of Architects. Fo. Washington, 1916. [The Octagon, Washington, D.C.]
 Exposition de l'Architecture Régionale dans les Provinces envahies, Jan.-Fév. 1917. Organisée par le Sous-Sectaire d'Etat des Beaux-Arts et la Société des Architectes diplômés par le Gouvernement. Catalogue. 4o. Paris. [Galerie Goupil et Cie, 15 rue de la Ville-l'Evêque, Paris.]
 Bench Ends in English Churches. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With 164 illustrations. 8o. Lond., 1916. 7s. 6d. net. [Oxford University Press.]
 Architecture and Sculpture in Mysore. No. I. The Kesava Temple at Somanathapur. [Mysore Archeological Series.] By Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhachar, M.A., M.R.A.S. 4o. Bangalore, 1917. 3s. net. [Government Book Depot, Bangalore.]
 The Town Plan and the House. By F. Longstreth Thompson and Ernest G. Allen. Pamph. 4o. 1s. 6d. [Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.]



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 21st April 1917.

CHRONICLE.

The R.I.B.A. Record of Honour: Forty-second List.

Fallen in the War.

PAPWORTH, Second Lieut. ALFRED WYATT [A.], Royal Engineers. Reported killed in list published 11th April.

PYWELL, Private WILLIAM JACKSON [A.], Honourable Artillery Company. Killed in action in France on 8th February. Aged thirty-two. He was the eldest son of Councillor W. Pywell [F.], Chairman of the Hanwell District Council.

Private Pywell, who was elected an Associate of the Institute in 1911, was engaged at the Office of Works, and volunteered for service early in 1915. To mark their appreciation of his patriotic spirit his colleagues at the Office of Works presented him with a valuable luminous wrist watch, which he carried with him to the Front.

Members' Sons Killed.

GLEAVE, Captain HAROLD MASON, Sherwood Foresters. Killed (struck by a shell whilst returning from action) in France on 6th March. He was the only son of Mr. William R. Gleave [A.], of Nottingham.

The following were the three sons of Mr. George J. Frisch, of Littlehampton, for thirty-five years an Associate of the Institute, and recently resigned:

FRISCH, Second Lieut. CHARLES, Gurkha Rifles. Killed in action, Mesopotamia, 17th April 1916.

FRISCH, Lance-Corporal GEOFFREY, Royal Sussex. Missing somewhere in France, presumed to be dead 25th January 1915.

FRISCH, Second Lieut. MAURICE, Rifle Brigade. Missing somewhere in France, presumed to be dead 25th August 1916.

Distinguished Service.

RUSSELL, Second Lieut. ROBERT TOR, I.A.R.O., attached Gurkha Rifles, and serving in Mesopotamia, has been awarded the D.S.O. He was wounded at the crossing of the Tigris at Shumran, but is now discharged from hospital and returned to duty. Second Lieut. Russell is son of Mr. S. Bridgman Russell [F.].

ROGERS, Second Lieut. WILLIAM HERBERT, R.E., mentioned in Dispatches for distinguished service (*Times*, 31st March).

Serving with the Forces.

The following is the Forty-Second List of Members, Licentiates and Students R.I.B.A. serving with the Forces, the total to date being 69 Fellows, 512 Associates, 315 Licentiates, and 294 Students :—

ASSOCIATES.

Belfrage, J. H. : 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.
Black, Herbert (of Melbourne) : R.E. (Australian Force).

LICENTIATES.

Blackett, W. A. M. (President of the Victorian Institute of Architects) : R.E. (Australian Force).
Fletcher, E. G. : 2nd Lieut., Durham Light Infantry.
Vennin, H. R. : Lance-Corporal, R.E.
Ward, W. H., jun. : Major R.F.A. (has been serving since 4th August 1914).

STUDENTS.

Cash, H. W. : Suffolk Regiment.
Gray, Andrew : Norfolk Regiment.
Roberts, Kenneth M. : London Electrical Engineers.

Promotions, Appointments, &c.

Corlette, Major Hubert C. [F.], King Edward's Horse, Special Reserv. Cavalry (King's Oversea Dominions Regiment), was appointed last November Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, 9th R.D., R.A. (Headquarters, Norwich.)
Howitt, Captain T. C. [A.], has been promoted Major, Leicestershire Regiment.

Appeal to Members by the Lord Mayor.

The President commands to the attention of members the following letter addressed to him from the Mansion House, 23rd March 1917 :—

“ DEAR SIR,—I have received a request from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Metropolitan Committee which was formed for the purposes of the War Loan should be continued in order to stimulate the War Savings movement. At my invitation the civic representatives in the Greater London area met recently at the Mansion House to consider the Chancellor's request, and it was unanimously decided to continue the Committee for this purpose. An Executive Committee has been appointed to prepare and carry out a scheme which will be put into operation at the earliest possible moment.

“ One of the directions in which I am of opinion this Committee can most effectively operate is in the setting up of a panel of speakers who are competent to give short addresses on the need for War Savings, and who will be able to spare a few hours every now and then in different parts of our area. This would not necessarily entail a fixed number of hours of work on given days, but it would be of the utmost assistance to be able to supply speakers at a few days' notice for the Campaigns which it is proposed to carry out.

“ Many members of your Institute rendered very valuable service in connection with the War Loan Campaign, and this fact emboldens me once more to ask if you would bring this appeal to their notice, with a request that as many who are living or working in the Greater London area who feel that they could occasionally spare even a little time to help us would communicate with the Honorary Secretary (Mr. A. F. May) at this address, stating as near as they can what assistance they think they could render.

“ It is suggested that when the panel is formed the

voluntary helpers will be called together in order to give an explanation of the methods which it is desired may be uniformly followed by all speakers.

“ I am confident that you and the members of your Institute fully appreciate the great urgency and importance attaching to the rapid growth of the War Saving movement, which will tend to relieve the financial ^g economic strain of the War.—Yours very truly,

“ W. H. DUNN, Lord Mayor.”

Unauthorised Assumption of Royal Arms.

The Council have given instructions for the publication of the following letter addressed to the Secretary :—

“ The Royal Warrant Holders' Association,
8 Hanover Square, W., 7th March 1917.

“ DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Committee of this Association held yesterday its attention was drawn to the fact that the Royal Arms are being incorporated in various buildings, such as hotels, &c., without authority for such use, and I was directed to ask if you would be kind enough to notify the members of your Institute that it is improper and illegal to incorporate the Royal Arms as part of a building that is being erected without authority for such use. I am also desired to ask if you will notify your members that the Royal Arms should never be included in any design or scheme that is being prepared unless such person or firm is entitled to use the Royal Arms by authority from His Majesty the King in connection with a particular business.

“ The outcome of this letter is caused by a case recently dealt with by this Association, in which the Royal Arms were incorporated in a building in the West End of London, and the proprietor of the building in question was not entitled to use the Royal Arms in connection with his business.

“ I enclose Section of the Act of Parliament dealing with the subject under discussion.—Yours faithfully,

“ JAMES W. COLEMAN, Secretary.”

The London Survey Committee.

The London Survey Committee issue the following appeal :—

“ The prolongation of the war, and the temporary withdrawal, in consequence, of the financial help which the London County Council has hitherto given under its agreement with the Survey Committee, makes the present year a critical one. The urgent need for the continuance of our survey work is proved by the unfortunately increasing evidence that the destruction of ancient buildings in Greater London has not been stayed even by the war.

“ Boswell's house in Great Queen Street, the last relic of a fine seventeenth century street of buildings, has already fallen; a row of early eighteenth century houses in Old Queen Street, Westminster, is being demolished; Bolingbroke House, Battersea, with its many beautiful internal features, is to be pulled down shortly; Eastbury Manor House, Barking, one of the finest of the Tudor houses in the country, is threatened with destruction; and an almost incredible proposal has been put forward by the Corn Exchange who, for the purpose of extending their premises, are seeking Parliamentary powers to obtain a site which includes

the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street, a mediæval church of great beauty, associated with the name of Pepys, the diarist, who is buried there, and one of the few City churches that escaped the Great Fire of London.

"The Committee feels that among the many great issues in the present war, the conflict with the spirit of vandalism which is inflicting such severe losses on Belgium and France is not the least; and it feels bound to make every effort to remove the reproach which attaches to the thoughtless action of those who imperil our own national monuments. If it were not that our supporters are enthusiasts in the cause for which the Committee has always striven we should not venture to make the present appeal, but we are confident that the case has only to be put before them to obtain an instant response.

"The fate of Eastbury Manor House is the subject more particularly requiring our immediate attention. The owner has agreed to leave the house standing, pending some scheme for its preservation. The Committee has procured complete and valuable pictorial records of the building, and is desirous of publishing without delay a monograph which shall give the requisite publicity to its remarkable beauty and historic value. To this end we appeal to all who would help in our work to send us their donations, however small. Twenty-four donations of £5 each would provide the necessary funds. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Acting Secretary, London Survey Committee, 27 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1."

University of London War List.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London will be glad to receive the following information with regard to members of the University who have served or are serving in His Majesty's Forces:—

Name (Christian Names in full).

College and University Career.

Rank and Regiment or Other Unit.

Particulars of Service (including War Distinctions, and whether wounded, retired, or fallen), with Dates.

Replies should be addressed to University of London War List, South Kensington, S.W.

NOTICES.

Annual General Meeting, 7th May.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Institute will be held Monday, 7th May 1917, at 5.30 p.m. precisely, for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the Special and Business General Meetings held Monday, 5th March 1917; formally to admit members attending for the first time.

To consider the Annual Report of the Council for the official year 1916-17 (printed on foregoing pages, and copies of which will be available at the Meeting).

Election of Members, 11th June 1917.

In accordance with the provisions of By-law 8, the names and addresses of the following applicants for membership are published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. for submission to the Council prior to Monday, 21st May:—

AS FELLOWS (5).

BENWELL: JOHN WAYLAND [A.]; 28 Lowther Street, Carlisle; 11 Warwick Square, Carlisle.

Proposers: Geo. Dale Oliver, J. H. Martindale, Courtenay M. Crickmer.

FRASER: PERCIVAL MAURICE [A.]; 11 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; South Logan, Devonshire Road, Sutton, Surrey.

Proposers: H. D. Searles-Wood, W. Henry White, Max Clarke.

HEALEY: ALFRED JOHN [A.]; 71 Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

Proposers: Fred. W. Hunt, W. Henry White, Arthur Ashbridge.

HEATHCOTE: ERNEST GREGG [Licentiate; passed the Examination qualifying for candidature as Fellow]; 110 Cannon Street, E.C., and Lloyds Bank Buildings, King Street, Manchester.

Proposers: Percival Currey, J. W. Beaumont, Paul Ogden.

SPAIN: Colonel ALFRED, V.D. [A.]; Royal Insurance Buildings, 16 Spring Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Proposers: John Sulman, Harry C. Kent, Timothy Honnor, Sir Aston Webb.

AS ASSOCIATES (4).

HAMILTON: ANDREW BLAYNEY; "Doubank," The Terrace, Wellington, N.Z.

Proposers: A. R. Jemmett, Robert Atkinson, H. V. Lanchester.

KEELEY: CECIL JOHN HARVEY; Home Affairs Department, Collins Street, Melbourne.

Proposers: Geo. C. Inskip and the Council.

RIDLEY: Captain BASIL WHITE; St. Wilfrid's, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Proposers: W. D. Caroe, H. Edmund Mathews, and the Council.

WIGHTMAN: THOMAS BLAIR MONCRIEFF; Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia.

Proposers: John Thomson, Wm. B. Whitie, John Watson.

AS HONORARY ASSOCIATE.

PENNELL: JOSEPH; Hon. Member American Institute of Architects, etc.; 3 Adelphi Terrace House, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.

Proposers: Ernest Newton, A.R.A., Sir Aston Webb, R.A., Herbert W. Wills.

Informal Conferences, 2nd and 16th May, at 3.30.
May 2.—"Education of the Architect" (adjourned from 21st February).—Opener, Mr. Harry Wilson; Chairman, Professor W. R. Lethaby [F.]

May 16.—"Co-operation in Design."—Opener, Mr. A. R. Jemmett [F.]

Licentiates and the Fellowship.

The next Examination of Licentiates desiring to qualify for candidature as Fellows will take place in July. Applications for admission must be sent to the Secretary before the end of May.

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